

3 VERSIONS OF DUKE'S DEATH

ALL AGREE THAT HEART DISEASE KILLED DE CHAULNES.

Use of Opium and Morphine Had Increased Since His Marriage to Miss Shonts—Believed by Creditors—Parents Said Today to Console the Widowed Bride.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PARIS, April 24.—The Duke of Chaules, who married Miss Theodora Shonts in New York in February, is dead. Conflicting stories are told as to the time and circumstances of his death.

It is now asserted that he was stricken with heart disease just after he retired with his wife last night in their apartment in the Hotel Langham. He died before medical help could reach him. An earlier story was that on awakening this morning the Duchess found him dead by her side.

The manager of the Langham Hotel said this evening that the Duke and Duchess were preparing to go to bed at about 11:30 last night when the Duke fell. The Duchess believed he had fainted and summoned help.

When the Duke did not revive a doctor was summoned. He pronounced the Duke dead and said that death had resulted from heart disease.

The manager refused to give further details, and as the account he gave tonight materially differs from the one he gave this afternoon an air of mystery has been thrown about the Duke's death which is giving rise to sensational rumors.

One of the stories current is that the Duke did not die in the hotel at all, but in the house of one of his relatives, and it has been both affirmed and denied that his body was in the hotel.

The *Temps* published a story to the effect that the Duke was found dead in bed this morning in his apartment in the Langham Hotel. A physician who was hastily summoned as soon as the Duchess on awakening found her husband inanimate by her side was able only to say that death had probably been caused by embolism, or the obstruction of an artery.

The police commissary gave a permit for the burial of the body after making the usual legal investigation. The doctor is said to have given assurances that death was due to natural causes and an autopsy was unnecessary.

According to another story the doctor said the Duke had been in poor health for some time. He was certain that death was due to natural causes, but said that it had been hastened by the excessive use of morphine, to which the Duke had been addicted for eight years.

The body, according to this story, has been taken to the house of the Duke d'Uzes on the Avenue Vendôme.

The *Matin* says that the Duke and Duchess de Chaules dined on Thursday night at the Langham Hotel with a guest, Baron Lepic, at about 10 o'clock. Baron Lepic went out to get something, and when he returned the Duchess cried: "Come quickly! Emmanuel has fainted! I don't know what's the matter with him!"

A doctor was summoned and he said the Duke had died of embolism.

The *Matin* adds that after the Duke's marriage his morphine and cocaine habits not only continued, but grew worse. His old creditors crowded around him, seeking payment, only to find an administrator, who invariably used the same formula, said: "All I can offer you is the homage of my sympathy. I have no funds to pay you."

The Duke married under a regime of separate property. His personal property was in no wise increased by his marriage.

The Duchess de Chaules is prostrated with grief. She has received a few of her most intimate friends, but has seen none of her numerous society acquaintances who have visited the hotel throughout the day and inscribed their names in the visitors' book.

The body has been removed to the residence of the Duc d'Uzes, the deceased's brother-in-law. It is stated that the Duke de Chaules, although the whole healthy, had indeed been regularly attending for this trouble for some time, but his physician in no wise expected a sudden catastrophe.

A cablegram announcing the death of the Duke de Chaules reached his father-in-law, Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough company, yesterday morning. The message came from Mrs. John A. Drake, Mrs. Shonts's sister-in-law. It gave no particulars, and as letters from the Duchess received almost at the same time told of the perfect health and happiness of the couple the news came as a great shock to Mr. and Mrs. Shonts.

Mrs. Shonts had already booked passage for Paris for May 20. On receipt of the news of the Duke's death Mrs. Shonts made arrangements to sail to-day on the St. Louis of the American Line. Mr. Shonts and Miss Margaret Shonts will accompany her.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Shonts was busy getting his affairs in shape to leave for an indefinite time. Mr. Drake, Mrs. Shonts's brother, sailed several days ago on the Adriatic, which was outside the wireless zone yesterday. He will be notified as soon as possible and will join his wife and the Duchess in Paris.

Mr. Shonts said yesterday that the Duke had suffered from a slight throat trouble while visiting in Washington last year, but had entirely recovered before his marriage to Miss Shonts.

"The news came as a great shock to all of us," said Mr. Shonts, who was visibly affected. "I had just received a letter from my daughter, who had also written to her mother and sister. She wrote two or three times a week, and I never read letters which breathed of gloom. I was so much affected by the letter that my wife asked if I had received any disquieting news. I told her that I had been moved by my daughter's expression of her great happiness. We spoke of the Duke and I said: 'I've learned to like that young fellow. He has lots of ability and I believe that he will make good as a business man, but I'd be willing to get out and work for a man who can make my daughter so happy.'"

"Within half an hour after my conversation with my wife we received the cablegram saying that the Duke had died in Paris the evening before."

Mr. Shonts declared over and over again that he had entirely lost the feeling toward the Duke which had caused him to propose the marriage at first.

I presume that I would have been inclined to look with disfavor upon any man who wanted to marry my daughter," he said, "and I very much disliked to see her marry a man who would take her abroad to live. But the Duke acted in so dignified a manner that I learned to admire him as a devoted man. He was anxious to get into business in the business world, and this pleased me too. I had obtained a position for him as European representative of Wells Fargo & Co. and the Erie Railroad. It is a dignified position, and I was pleased that he should get it. I was more pleased when he showed his anxiety to get to work by calling me that he was worried because he hadn't heard from the company. I notified him that all the arrangements had been made and that he would be able to get to work in a short time."

Mr. Shonts said that he hardly expected to get further news before sailing to-day on the St. Louis.

The Duke and Miss Theodora Shonts were married at Mr. Shonts's home, 123

WINSTON CHURCHILL BEATEN

CONSERVATIVE CARRIES NORTH-WEST MANCHESTER BY 430.

Defeated Member of Asquith New Ministry Calls It a Heavy Blow, but Urges Liberals to Be Brave—With His Mother He Congratulates Mr. Joynson-Hicks.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 24.—The Liberal Government suffered to-day the most significant and in some aspects the greatest blow it has yet received when the electorate of Northwest Manchester rejected Winston Churchill, their parliamentary representative, who reappeared for their suffrages, coming with the added dignity of Cabinet rank in the reorganized Ministry. The polling, which followed one of the most strenuous campaigns in British electoral history, was declared to-night to have resulted as follows:

Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Conservative, 5,417; Winston Spencer Churchill, Liberal, 4,888; Mr. Irving, Socialist, 376.

The new President of the Board of Trade, addressing the Reform Club immediately afterward, frankly owned the importance of the constituency's verdict. "It would be useless," he said, "to disguise the fact that we have received a heavy blow, the consequence of which will be grave and serious." Later in a speech appealing to the Liberals not to despair he exhorted them not to allow "this heavy, bitter and crushing blow" to impair their courage.

It is beyond question that Mr. Churchill in speaking thus expressed the conviction, which the Asquith Ministry cannot escape and which the largest part of the electorate of the country will take to heart.

That a popular and clever politician, who has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the present administration should have been unable, with the prestige of Cabinet rank, and the support of some of the ablest leaders of his party and in a city which is the traditional home of that party's cherished doctrine, free trade, to carry the party's flag to victory is a warning of the most momentous character to the King's present advisers. The Conservative victories in the by-elections in Mid-Devon, South Hereford and Peckham, important though they were, did not involve the election or rejection of a member of the Cabinet, and thus were far less crucial, however significant may have been the enormous turnover of votes they and other recent by-elections have shown.

The Conservative vote in northwest Manchester was increased by 1,018, and it is not doubted that but for Mr. Churchill's ministerial position and popularity the increase would have been much greater. A noteworthy feature of the election was the trivial amount of support received by Mr. Irving, the Socialist candidate. Both parties had feared the drawing off of a considerable amount of support from this cause, but the result shows that the election was determined on a straight issue between the Government and the traditional official opposition.

It had been expected that the reconstruction of the Cabinet under Mr. Asquith would have operated to check the growth of hostility against the Government in the national electorate, but it clearly failed of that effect, unless, possibly, there may be attributed to it the fact that the turnover of votes in today's election was not even greater than was the case.

The election was carried out on the whole with the greatest good humor, and despite the burning excitement in the evening hours, when the streets were packed with people of all classes, nothing happened beyond the legitimate election hubbub. Observers who saw Manchester celebrate the British victories at Mafeking and Ladysmith in the Boer War and who have witnessed many elections there say the fierce, triumphant joy which seized the crowds to-night exceeded anything that has happened before. Many houses were illuminated and there was a general uproar for hours.

The first to congratulate Mr. Joynson-Hicks upon his triumph was Mr. Churchill, who, accompanied by his mother, who was Miss Jennie Jerome of New York when she married Lord Randolph Churchill, cordially congratulated the successful candidate and his wife. Messrs. Joynson-Hicks and Churchill have been acquainted for a long time, and there was friendship as well as generosity in the tone in which Mr. Churchill spoke. Mr. Joynson-Hicks in his reply to his defeated opponent's greeting exclaimed: "You are a real brick to say that."

With peans of triumph the London Conservative press editorially forecasts the rout of Liberalism at the next general election, whenever it happens. The Manchester verdict is regarded as the final condemnation of the Government's policies. The loudest shouts of victory come from the tariff reform ranks. Free trade is declared, and his recovery is indeed acquiesced in by at least one Government paper.

"It is an absolutely disastrous blow to free trade," says the *Radical Morning Leader*. "The great cause with which the name of Manchester used to be associated is endangered, perhaps lost."

It cannot be denied that the protectionist journals have justification in claiming a victory for their favorite doctrine in the Manchester verdict. Mr. Joynson-Hicks, realizing the traditional adherence to free trade in the home of Cobdenism, kept that issue as much as possible in the background although avowing his support of Mr. Balfour's brand of tariff reform, and he gave the utmost prominence to other issues, such as the Liberal attacks on property, including the licensing bill, and their education policy.

Mr. Churchill on the other hand, for identical reasons, pushed free trade to the fore and tried to frighten the electors by holding Joynson-Hicks up as a champion of a protective tariff. With such tactics followed by such a result, it is not surprising to read in protectionist papers such expressions as the following:

"The death knell of free trade reverberates through the land this morning."

"On the very Acropolis of the stronghold of Cobdenism the banner of fiscal reform has been hoisted."

The Liberal *Chronicle* does not allow that free trade was a main issue, while the *Radical Daily News* declares the victory, "such as it is," was solely won by the selfish effort of the liquor trade and was in no way a triumph for protection.

Mr. Churchill wins high praise from the Liberal press for the manner in which he conducted the fight, which enhanced his prestige and popularity.

Another seat will, of course, be found for the defeated Minister, but nothing has yet been settled regarding this matter. It is rumored that Mr. Churchill will contest Dundee, where there is a vacancy, owing to the elevation of the Right Hon. Edmund Robertson to the peerage. It is regarded as an impregnable stronghold of Liberalism. Mr. Robertson's plurality in the last election was 7,443.

Court of Appeals Adjourns to May 18.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Court of Appeals was adjourned to May 18.

The weather.

The western low pressure area moved eastward yesterday, and covered all the country from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains. Its centre was over eastern Nebraska.

The weather in the Atlantic States was generally fair, except in Georgia, where it was becoming cloudy.

In almost all sections westward to the Rocky Mountains conditions were unsettled, with rain and thunderstorms throughout the central valleys and Lake regions and heavy rainfall in Mississippi and Tennessee. Rain also fell at scattered points in the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast.

It was warmer in the South Atlantic, east Gulf States and Tennessee Valley, and cooler from North Carolina and Montana southward, also in the lower Lake regions, northern New York and at most points in New England.

In this city the day was fair and slightly cooler, with fresh northeast; average humidity, 50 per cent; barometer, corrected, read to sea level, at 3 A. M., 30.38; 9 P. M., 30.37.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

9 A. M.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
9 A. M.	58°	57°	57°	57°
12 M.	60°	58°	58°	58°
3 P. M.	62°	58°	58°	58°
6 P. M.	60°	58°	58°	58°
9 P. M.	58°	58°	58°	58°

Lowest temperature, 42° at 10:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, showers to-day; increasing southeast to south winds; fair to-morrow.

For New England, showers to-day; fair to-morrow; increasing south to south west winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, showers to-day and cooler at night; fair to-morrow; showers to high south to west winds.

For western New York, showers to-day; cooler and generally fair to-morrow; showers to high south to southwest winds.

BATTLE ON INDIA'S FRONTIER.

British Repulse Tribesmen Who Start to Advance Zakkia Khels.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 24.—Sir James Willcocks is face to face with a large force of tribesmen who were too late to come to the assistance of the Zakkia Khels, but who are seeking to avenge them. He wires that as the enemy threatened to cut his lines of communication he attacked them this morning with two columns.

The British troops drove the enemy from their sangars (entrenchments). The British casualties numbered sixty.

The exact object of the rising is not yet explained, but the tribesmen, who are Mohmands and neighbors of the Zakkia Khels, who were recently repressed by Gen. Willcocks, apparently have been stirred up by their fanatic mullahs or priests against the British on the ground that the latter were encroaching on their territory, the boundaries of which are vague, never having been delimited by the Indian Government.

They are less warlike than the Zakkia Khels and Afridis and are not nearly so well armed, but they are being supported by thousands of Afghan tribesmen, whom, it is stated, the Ameer has made no attempt to restrain. Other neighboring tribesmen are also assisting them.

Their offensive operations thus far have been confined chiefly to cutting the telegraph lines and raiding villages in what is claimed as British territory. Gen. Willcocks, with several British and Indian regiments of artillery and cavalry, has been watching from a few miles south of the foothills where the Mohmands are making their quarters. On Wednesday, in consequence of repeated sniping and other aggressions, he shelled the tribesmen.

The Government received from Simla to-day a brief message stating that the Mohmands had threatened to cut his lines of communication and Gen. Willcocks had acted and driven them from their entrenchments. A later despatch from Peshawar describes the engagement as a big one. The British casualties include several officers. The enemy lost severely. Gen. Willcocks has or will shortly have 10,000 troops.

SAGAN MEETS MME. GOULD.

Kisses Her Hand on Arrival of Steamship at Naples.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
NAPLES, April 24.—The steamship Friedrich der Grosse, with Mme. Anna Gould on board, arrived at daylight this morning. Prince Helie de Sagan boarded the ship and met Mme. Gould, whose hand he kissed. Then he repeatedly kissed the children and thanked the American detective who had accompanied Mme. Gould and her party on the voyage.

Afterward he had a long conversation with Mme. Gould in the ladies' cabin. The party landed at noon and put up at the Hotel Bertolini. They are likely to remain in Naples several days.

On the steamship Mme. Gould and her children, the Abbe Gognon, Detective Lismouth and Mme. Gould's maids had the captain's cabins and never mixed with the other passengers.

TO START BIG HORSE EXCHANGE.

Americans Will Try to Popularize U. S. Horses in England.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 24.—Mr. Tichenor and C. B. Houghton this afternoon signed agreements for the acquisition of five acres of land at Crickwood, London, where they will set up a big establishment, similar to that of the Tichenors in New York, for carrying on the business of dealing in horses. An arena will be constructed and American methods will be introduced.

The new concern will import American and export English horses. It will make special efforts to popularize American horses in this country and to develop and improve the breed of high class animals.

Mr. Tichenor has secured the business interests of Vivian Gooch, a leading British expert. H. A. Nicholson of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company will join the enterprise financially.

HAFFNER IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Tries to Land a Mythical Estate in Brooklyn and Is Arrested.

Jacob J. Haffner, who is blind in one eye and has posed as "one of America's greatest identifiers," was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny made by Mathilda Smith, who lives at 1 William street, Montclair, N. J. Haffner was arrested by Detective Flood of the District Attorney's office after he had been released from the Eye and Ear Hospital, where he had been under treatment. He was arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs police court and held in \$1,500 on a short \$300 bond.

According to the story of Mathilda Smith, Haffner said he received it was her cousin. She said she didn't know it, but he was so suave and convincing that she finally believed him. Then he told her that she was the heir to eight city lots in Brooklyn left by another mythical relative, but before he could do anything he would have to have \$30 for expenses. He got it, and she found she had been swindled.

This is not the first time that Haffner has figured as an inheritance specialist. About seven years ago he turned up with a history of Dr. Theodore Kestle, who died in Florida in 1898 and, like Murray Hall, was supposed for years to have been a man, but really was a woman. Haffner told a lawyer in this city that his father was a second cousin of Dr. Kestle.

Dr. Kestle, Haffner said, had been graduated in medicine from the University of Heidelberg, came here and established himself as a male physician. She lived here for thirty years and secretly married a man named Haviland, to whom she bore two children. One was a boy, Hugh Henry Haviland, and the other a daughter.

The daughter, according to Haffner, married a man named Imbray Clark, who drifted to Australia and died a few years before, leaving \$200,000. They had a daughter, Grace Clark, who had been adopted by a San Francisco family named Elliott and was the only heir to the Clark millions.

The lawyer, G. Tarleton Goldwalthe, to whom Haffner brought his story, in making an investigation learned that there was a Mrs. Grace Clark Elliott in San Francisco, and that she was a woman. Haffner's real name was James H. Peary. In it Haffner was named as sole executor without bonds. The Peary will, which was supposed to dispose of \$100,000, in explaining why he had not produced the will sooner Haffner had to admit that he had been in jail the greater part of the preceding fifteen years. Haffner didn't accomplish anything.

Haffner also appeared with a will purporting to be that of Mrs. L. P. Morton, known in Brooklyn as "Apple Mary." There is nothing to show that Haffner was successful in any of his ventures.

CASSIDY TO CHANGE HIS VOTE

EXPECTED NOW TO SUPPORT THE AGNEW BILLS.

Story is That a Telegram From Fasset Was Altered to Make Him Think Fasset Wanted Him to Vote "No" Instead of "Yes"—Fasset Says It Happened.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 24.—A report from New York to-night that Senator Cassidy's vote on the race-track gambling bills was due to a false telegram sent to him was verified to-night through his friends. Congressman Fasset returned to-day from Washington and substantiated the report. He awaits the arrival here to-morrow of Senator Cassidy, and it is surmised that the leaders will arrive at a better understanding of the situation. It is also expected that Senator Cassidy will give out a statement which will explain his vote and pledge his ballot at the extra session in May in favor of the anti-race-track gambling bill.

Congressman Fasset admitted to-day that the forgery of a telegram while being transmitted from Washington to Albany in all probability caused the defeat of the Hughes anti-race-track gambling bills. It is well known that Senator Cassidy, while not wholly satisfied with the Agnew-Hart bill, expected to cast his vote in favor of the measures, adding time to bring about corrections he believed should have been included in the bill. On the day the vote was taken and less than half an hour before the call for the vote a telegram was handed to Senator Cassidy, of which the following is an authentic copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1908.
Hon. Owen Cassidy, State Senate, Albany, N. Y.:

John and I think you better not support Governor on race-track bill owing to conditions in your district.

J. SLOAT FASSETT.

The John referred to is Congressman John Dwight of Tompkins county, which is included in Senator Cassidy's Senate district. Senator Cassidy had no reason to suspect that the message was not genuine. In any event he had no time to investigate or otherwise substantiate its contents. His vote was a revelation to his constituents, and a day or two later he received a letter from Congressman Fasset expressing surprise and disappointment that Cassidy had voted contrary to the wishes of the leaders of his district.

Senator Cassidy went to New York, where he met Congressman Fasset and asked him why he expressed dissatisfaction at the same time showing the Congressman the original telegram of April 8. Mr. Fasset was dumfounded and said that he was sure that he had not written the message as it was received. On returning to Washington he made an investigation and ascertained that an operator at the capital had inserted the word "not," making it read "better not support" instead of "better support." Mr. Fasset has a letter from the Western Union manager at Washington, in which he admitted that an operator at the capital had made the error and he said that the operator had been dismissed from the service. Congressman Fasset said to-day that he would do all he could to right the injustice done Senator Cassidy.

There have been several indignation meetings here and more to come. Criticism against Senator Cassidy has been general in his district. Cassidy has remained silent except to his friends, to whom he told of the forgery and added the request that the matter be held in confidence until a complete investigation had been made. He pointed to his stand on the anti-race-track bill, the tuberculosis bill and other reform measures. He told his friends he was never satisfied that the Agnew-Hart bill would correct race gambling evils and told Congressman Fasset and Dwight so. He anticipated voting to sustain the Governor, yet it naturally occurred to him that the telegram predicted an emergency.

Congressman Fasset is home to-day, and he has substantiated the report that the message had been doctored. He had agreed with Senator Cassidy that the Agnew-Hart measure was not quite the proper measure, and he can readily see why the Senator did not question the correctness of the message.

NO ANTI-HUGHES CONFAB.

So Parsons Says, but He'll See Woodruff and Barnes.

Because Herbert Parsons, Timothy L. Woodruff and William Barnes, Jr., happened to be in town yesterday there was a report that they were to meet to formulate some definite line of action in opposition to Gov. Hughes's programme for the special session of the Legislature. When Mr. Parsons was seen last evening he said: "Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Barnes and myself will meet to-night, but I can assure you that there will not be a word of politics spoken between us. As a matter of fact to-day is the anniversary of Mr. Woodruff's wedding and he and Mrs. Woodruff have invited Mrs. Parsons and myself to be their guests at dinner and at a theatre party to-night and Mr. Barnes will be one of those who will be at the theatre."

FINE FEATHERS

A bird in the hat is worth eight or ten in the bush.

Is it? In a period of fifteen years prior to 1903, bird life in this country was reduced fifty per cent. But now we are giving them more of a chance; refuges have been established where the birds can breed in safety; wardens have been appointed whom the Federal Government pays the princely sum of One Dollar per month, their real wages being paid by organizations.

Read this article, "Harbors for Wild Birds," by René Bache, in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, and learn how we are being saved from the disgrace of a birdless, song-silenced country.

"Vaiti, the Queen," by Beatrice Grimshaw, tells how Vaiti was stranded on a lonely island, and how it turned out to be not quite so lonely as she thought, and, indeed, not so lonely as she might wish.

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AGREEMENT ON NORTH SEA.

Powers Pledged to Preserve Territorial Status Quo Along Its Shores.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, April 24.—The Foreign Office has issued the text of the North Sea agreement, which was signed yesterday in Berlin by representatives of Germany, Great Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. It binds the signatories to maintain the territorial status quo of their respective territorial possessions in regions bordering on the North Sea.

Should the status quo be menaced by any events whatever the signatories shall undertake to confer for the purpose of taking concerted measures for its maintenance. Ratification of the convention are to be made in Berlin not later than December 31.

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